

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE,

No. 730.]

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[Vol. XII.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

European intelligence.

Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 13.—The news of the war having broken out again in Egypt has proved very detrimental to our merchants, who had many speculations for that country, the granary of Turkey, with which the commercial intercourse had been interrupted for 18 months. It is now known that the blockade of the Port of Alexandria had been the principal cause of gen. Kleber's taking up arms again. He applied to the grand Vizier; to whom, however, Sir Sidney Smith declared, that in his last dispatches he had been frickly enjoined, to continue the blockade of Alexandria, and not to suffer a single Frenchman to quit Egypt. In consequence of this, (as is already known) general Kleber attacked and defeated the grand Vizier, and the French are again in possession of Cairo, the capital of Egypt. Many of the vessels freighted for Alexandria and Cairo have since been laden; and those ships that had been hired by the Porte, to convey the French from Egypt, have received a small indemnification. Several deputies, among others the late treasurer of Cairo, Globi Ezzendi, have arrived here, to remonstrate against the impediments thrown in the way of the French, to prevent their departure from Egypt; in consequence of which a Divan was held, at which the Grand Seignor himself was present.

England.

LONDON, June 28.—Convention agreed upon for the occupation of the city of Genoa and its forts, the 24th June 1800, conformably to the treaty made between the generals in chief Berthier and Melas.

The commissioners and officers provided with orders from general Suchet, may enter tomorrow at 8 o'clock—Agreed.

The cutide posts will be occupied by the French troops at 3 o'clock P. M.—Agreed.

The flotilla will continue in port until the winds permit it to sail out. It will remain neutral as far as Leghorn—Agreed.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 24th June, count de Hohenzollern will set out with the garrison—Agreed.

Dispatches and transports of recruits and cattle, which may arrive after the departure will be at liberty to follow the Austrian army—Agreed.

At the request of count Hohenzollern, no honor shall be rendered to his troops—Agreed.

The major general acting by virtue of powers from count de Hohenzollern, THE COUNT DE BUSSY.

Correggiano, 22d June.

A true copy.—The lieutenant general,

L. G. SUCHET.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Extract of a letter from an adjutant of the Army of the Rhine, to the prefect of the department of ***

Head-quarters, 23d June.

The skilful and bold movements of the general in chief have determined general Kray to abandon Ulm to a small garrison. General Moreau has left the division Richepanse before that place.

Yesterday we again drove away the enemy, who is retreating, after vigorously defending himself in a narrow pass. This circumstance did not, however, prevent his being cut off, and rendering his situation worse than ever.

In consequence, he has sent us this morning a parley, to announce that the First Consul had concluded an armistice in Italy; and that it must be general; but as the general in chief has not been officially informed of it, that will not stop him.

He will continue to beat the enemy; it is the surest way to have peace.

ARMY OF RESERVE.

Bulletin of the Army of Reserve.

Milan, 4th Messidor, Year 8.

A Turkish embassador has arrived at Genoa by way of Leghorn, in an English frigate. He has informed admiral Keith of the events in Egypt, and of the deplorable situation of the Grand Vizier, who is beyond the Dardanelles.

General Pichereau has been defined to

command a corps which are to penetrate into France! It is to be regretted that a man who has rendered such great services to the Republic, should fully his glory by such miserable intrigues.

General Suchet arrived before Genoa, at Campo-Morone, the 30th instant in a lucky hour. After several parleys with gen. Hohenzollern, he has signed a convention similar to that of Alessandria.

Buonaparte has re-established and reorganized the University of Pavia.

Letter of the Minister of the Interior to the mother of General Désaix.

We have conquered Maringi; that victory is a preface of the peace of the world.

I have the honor to send you the arrête of the Consuls of the Republic; the vaults of the temple of Mars in Paris, will proudly arch over the trophies which the Republic erects to your son—and the heights of Mount St. Bernard will exhibit them to view at the same time to victorious France and liberated Italy.

"I thank, madam, to send you the first medal stamped in honor of Désaix: by laying it under the base of the column of the 14th of July, the mother of the hero will be associated to our lineage.

"Receive the assurance and the testimony of the sentiments which fill our tombs: "An age always limits the life of many; but his glory can devour ages."

"I have the honor to salute you.

The minister of the interior,

"LUCIAN BUONAPARTE"

Italy.

MILAN, 5th Messidor, (June 24.)

Kellerman, brigadier-general

Dupont, chief of the Staff.

H. Q. 5th Messidor (June 22)

My General,

I halloo to inform you that the city of Genoa will only be evacuated on the 24th inst. I have seen Gen. Hohenzollern, who has acknowledged the receipt of Gen. Melas's orders to deliver the city and forts of Genoa to the French troops, with the forces and artillery agreed upon on the 24th June, at 4 o'clock A. M. He has given me assurances, of which I cannot entertain a doubt, that the orders he has received would be executed by him, with all the scrupulousness and loyalty possible, although he does not conceal his disapprobation of the convention of which Melas had given him no knowledge.

You may then remain easy on his account, as on that of the English who were ready to put to sea yesterday, but who depart in very bad humor; they wanted to take away all the forces and artillery, but general Hohenzollern refused to accede, and even marched two battalions to prevent them. We cannot but praise his candor, and the Genoese themselves have no cause to complain against him.

The English take with them all the grain that is not unloaded. Sixty thousand loads (charges) are to be exported from Genoa to Leghorn, although the merchants have offered 5 livres per load extra. This time the spite of the English has overcome their avarice, and lord Keith declared that he would more strictly than ever blockade the port and riviera, to revenge himself of our victories on this innocent city.

Yesterday gen. Willek embarked with a corps, composed of a few adventurers, paid by the English. Pichereau had been momently expected. This intelligence I have from the count de Buffy. They imposed a contribution of 10,000,000 francs on Genoa, of which it has already paid 200,000.

The city has suffered cruelly, but has still preserved its attachment for the French; as soon as the convention was signed the people began to wear the cockade, which caused some disturbance, that was soon appeased; the officers of the line are allowed to wear it.

Greeting and respect,

KELLERMAN.

Germany.

FRANKFORT, June 22.

We are officially authorized to announce to the public, that 30 battalions of infantry, under the orders of his royal highness the archduke Charles, are collected

on the Inn; and that 10,000 men of Hungarian cavalry, now assembled near Breitberg, will advance to support that army.

June 25.

Extract of a private letter.

One of the numerous German Gazettes, assures us that the archduke Charles lately received a courier from Vienna, at his place of retirement in Bohemia, charged with dispatches from the emperor, his brother, in which he earnestly prays him to resume the command of the Imperial army in Germany. At the same time the prince received a deputation from the states of Bohemia, announcing to him that if he will return to the head of the army, that kingdom will furnish voluntarily an augmentation of twenty thousand recruits completely equipped. Prince Charles, adds the German journalist, has been extremely charmed with these marks of esteem and confidence: he has thanked affectionately the states of Bohemia; and has replied to the emperor that he will consent to take the command of the army only on the following conditions, viz. that he himself compose the general staff of the army; that he have the uncontrolled direction of the military operations—and that the Aulic council of war, shall have nothing to do with the plan of the campaign.

The whole of the Prussian army of observation designed to make the neutrality of upper Germany reflected, which is posted between the Weser and the Rhine, is in complete motion, for the last 4 or 5 days with a view of changing all its positions. One part is marching into the bishopric of Munster, and towards the frontiers of the Batavian republic. From another quarter we learn that several regiments of Hanoverian cavalry and infantry are again newly arrived on the frontiers of the elector of Hanover, and within the neighborhood of Bremen and Oldenburg, where they are moment encamped.

All the French prisoners of war taken during the last campaign, and who remained in Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia, are exchanged for an equal number of Austrian prisoners. They will be conveyed by transports of from 5 to 600 men within the neighborhood of Mainz and Frankfort, that the exchange may be more easily effected.

STRASBURG, 7th Messidor.

The German Gazettes of the 5th Messidor contain all the details of the affair which took place near Donauworth. The papers of Stuttgart, of the 3d Messidor, report, that on the 30th Prairial a large body of armed French, estimated at 20 or 30,000 men, passed the Danube at three points, between Ulm and Donauworth. The troops of Württemberg have been the principal sufferers on this occasion, and as well as the Austrian troops have suffered greatly, to a considerable loss. By this defeat the Imperial army finds itself separated into two parts, & the corps of gen. Kray is separated from that of Stzarray. Gen. Kray had no sooner heard of the check which Stzarray had received, than he left Ulm and transported his head-quarters to Elwangen. He has quitted the neighborhood of Ulm with a corps of reserve which he commanded in person, but he has left a strong force in the garrison; he has given orders to his corps to direct its march towards Ulm, Ellwangen, and Dinkelspiel on the Nuremberg. The French, after having repulsed the Imperials, the Württembergers, and the Bavarians, extended themselves on the night of the 30th, towards Heidenheim and Aalen. They occupy Donauworth, Dllingen, Lauingen, Gundelfingen, Steinheim, Giengen, Wittlingen and Ober-

menig.

Mr. Wickham has been again at Vienna.—We believe that he will proceed to prevent the evils which have beset the armies of Kray from being imputed to the minister Thugut, and that he would support the minister with all his credit. In the mean time he prefers the raising of the recruits, and the march of all the dispossessed troops. He has just concluded a subsidiary treaty with the prince of Löwenstein, by which that prince is to furnish a corps of infantry and another of chasseurs to be in the pay of England.

Lieut. Gen. St. Suzanna continues here, but it is said he is shortly to depart at the head of 25 or 30,000 men, with

which he will pass the Rhine at Mayence will disperse the Mayence troops in the pay of England occupy the duchy of Württemberg, and will leave a corps before Phillipburgh. This will not be mere report. The Gazettes do not doubt it, and add, that the garrison of Luxemburg, a body of cavalry arrived from Belgium and the division of Carteaux, are marching to Mayence to oppose the enterprises which the Austrians may be making on the Lower Rhine.

American Intelligence.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, August 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Bolton, dated June 24, 1800.

DEAR SIR.—I have forwarded to you per the ship Five Brothers, files of the Courier and Morning Chronicle (London papers) from the 13th to the 24th inst. as they contain intelligence of the latest date, and of the highest political consequence. I forbear to make any particular comments on the natural consequences which may be expected to result from operations so extensive and so astonishing, especially as you will be able to recur to editorial remarks, and the opinions of the first politicians on this side of the Atlantic, in order to assist your own reflections on the subject. Since the news of events detailed in these papers reached London, the public mind seems to have been occupied by nothing else. Commerce, which in ordinary times seems exclusively to engage the attention of the greater part of this community, appears at present to have yielded to considerations of a much higher and more interesting nature. In the opinion of intelligent men, the question which has so long agitated and convulsed Europe, is now rapidly tending to a conclusion. After a perusal of the papers, you can, I think, have but little doubt that the decision will be in favor of the great Republican cause, and that the mighty phalanx of Royalists, which has been so long gathering on the continent to oppose the progress of liberty will soon be scattered and dispersed beyond the hope of recovery. I know not what impressions may be produced on your side of the water, by these events, but here the cause of Despotism, is considered if not wholly lost, to be at least in a state of desperation. You may determine a man's politics by a glance at his countenance, as you pass him in the street. Indeed the disasters of the Royal coalition, and the triumph of the Republican armies, are almost as intelligibly expressed by the lengthened visage and downcast look of a British politician, as if they were reflected by a telegraph, or proclaimed by a herald. The first appearance of Bonaparte and his army on the plains of Piedmont, or within the walls of Milan, can have produced little more surprise and consternation amongst the Italians and Austrians than has been excited here by the history of his glorious campaign. I am happy, however, to discover, that the confusion and disappointment which prevail amongst the minions of despotism, is nearly equalled by the exultation which is felt, if not openly avowed, by many people here.

The fate of Italy is unquestionably decided—a Peace with Germany can hardly fail to be the consequence—this effected it must be their own fault if the French do not take good care of their good friends the English, so indeed as to leave no doubt on the mind of Mr. Pitt, that the confid at Paris is the very man he "pends" to be. Having fully and satisfactorily ascertained who and what Mr. Bonaparte is, it is to be presumed the British Minister will be able to conjure up no further excuse for not yielding to the general exclamation in favor of PEACE.—If, however, he should require more plenary evidence of the fact in question, and be satisfied with nothing short of "confirmation strong as holy writ" it is not improbable that the "young upstart Corsican" may make a visit to Ireland, or by crossing the Channel, remove every remaining scruple by a personal conference with the British Cabinet in their own dominions."

August 26.

We do not believe the accounts which mention that a suspension of the negotia-

tion between our commissioners and those of France has taken place; because they come through letters received at St. Sebastien, stating the contents of letters received at Bourdeaux from Paris, while the journals of that place of a very late date, are quite silent upon the subject. We shall not however be long in suspense; as we hear that the ship Columbus, has arrived at New-York, in 60 days from Rochelle, with dispatches for government from our ministers.

Lexington, September 16.

On the 4th inst. the city of Charenton was a great sufferer by fire—sixteen houses, besides other property, were entirely consumed. The total loss of the citizens by this disastrous event, is not estimated, but it must have been very considerable.

A letter from Owington, on Pônebœuf river, of the 24th July, informs, "That great damage had been done there by fire—some thousands of acres, and a number of fields of grain, having been entirely burnt up—it caught by lightning, on a mountain, and burnt two days travel. Some wild beasts, moose, &c. perished."

Junks' Port, Gaz.

A half sheet of the news of the United States accompanies this paper.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, July 2.

FROM FRANCE.

BULLETIN FROM THE ARMY OF RESERVE.
Milan, June 21.

Gen Melas left Alessandria the 18th, and slept at Voghera, with the 1st column of his army, composed of 10,000 men and his staff. He slept the 19th at Stradella, the 20th at Plaisance. From thence he goes to Mantua by Parma. The ad column lets out the 19th.

The third confiding of cavalry, is to set off the 21st. They pursue the same route.

The baggage of the Austrian army consists of above 400 carriages.

The French army took possession the 18th of the fort of Tortona, where they found 120 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of powder.

The citadels of Milan and Turin were given up to the French yesterday, the 20th; same day they entered Alessandria, where they found more than 200 pieces of cannon, and large magazines of powder. We expect an exact inventory of every thing found in these different places.

The French troops arrived last night before Genoa.

CONSULATE.

ARRETTE.

Of the Consuls of the republic, the report of the minister of the interior orders:

1. The name of General Delfax, killed at Marignano, shall be inscribed on the national column.

2. A medal shall be struck in honor of Gen. Delfax. It shall be placed under the first stone of the national column.

3. At the feet of the 24th June, a trophy shall be raised in the temple of Mars, to the memory of Gen. Delfax, and his officers.

4. The minister of the interior shall transmit the present Arrette to the family of Gen. Delfax, with the testimonies of esteem and regard of the government for that illustrious citizen.

In the absence of the first consul,

By the second consul,

CAMBACÈRES,
H. B. MARÉT, Sec. of State.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE.

Extracts of the Registers of the Conservative Senate, June 23.

The Conservative Senate, after having heard read the message of the Consuls of the republic, dated the 21st inst. relating to the brilliant successes obtained by the army of reserve in Italy.

Orders, that it shall send the following message to the Consuls of the Republic:

"The army of reserve has performed on the 12th of June, all that we had a right to expect from its valour, and the invincible superiority of the heroes who directed it.

The Conservative Senate received with enthusiasm the news of its successes. It partakes, in common with all France, in the joy and admiration inspired by its triumphs; and in the thanks and forgo jolly due to the brave men whose blood has been shed for the republic. May that victory by completing our glory, terminate the effusion of blood, and the misery of humanity! May the consoling olive be planted in the field of Marignano amidst the cypresses and laurels with which it is covered."

Collated with the original by us, President and Secretary of the Conservative Senate.

ROGER DUROS President
LAPLACE, Secretary.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

The Commandant of Arms at Brest to the Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

"The garrison of Corveil has baffled the projects of the enemy, one of whose pinaces was sunk."

SECOND TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

"The army of the Rhine has forced the passage of the Danube above Ulm. On that day it made 2000 prisoners—taken four pieces of cannon and four standards."

(Signed) "CORNELIAU."

THIRD TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

The minister of war has received by the Telegraph the following dispatch from Gen. Moreau, dated

Hanniguen, 4 Miserid,
(June 23.)

"The right wing of the army of the Rhine has forced the passage of the Danube at Blenheim and Dillingen."

"The enemy opposed a vigorous resistance, but were overcome by our troops who took 14 pieces of cannon and 4 standards."

"Three thousand men besides have been taken prisoners."

BERLIN, June 17.

Extract from a private letter.

Count de Luzzi set off the fourteenth day of June, as Prussian Envoy extraordinary to the court of Petersburg.

Mehmed Esfandi Bey Esmadi, charge d'affaires of the Ottoman Porte to the Court of Prussia, arrived this morning at Berlin.

It is asserted that the Czar has forbidden the importation of English merchandise into Russia; that he is putting himself into a formidable state of defense by sea; and that a confederacy is said to be forming among the northern powers, to repel the depredations which, without regard for any flag, are daily committing by the British.

STRASBURG, June 23.

Yesterday we received a telegraphic account from the Rhine, that Lecourbe has forced the passage of the Danube near Blenheim and Dillingen, made 4000 prisoners and taken four stand of colours and fourteen pieces of cannon. The indefatigable gen. Lecourbe had then after the taking of Augsbourg, repassed the Lech, advanced along the Danube, near Donauwörth. The date is not given in the telegraphic bulletin, but there is reason to believe this affair took place on the 19th, and that it was the corps of general Sataray, which had already suffered very much the 14th, near Günzburg, that was again beaten. General Sataray had, in consequence of the battle of the 14th, passed the Danube at Günzburg, of which place the French possessed themselves the 16th, and approached Dillingen. A French column then conceived the bold attempt to possess itself of the park of Austrian artillery established at Hochstadt, consisting of more than 200 pieces of artillery, but it escaped it.

In the night, between the 15th and 16th, it was carried with precipitation towards Heidenheim, behind the centre of the imperial army. The commandant of Donauwörth, not secure in his position had orders, in case of attack, to fall back, and take a position between Gundelfingen and Heidenheim. The imperial army was on the point of abandoning the right bank of the Rhine to withdraw itself to the left. By the late victory of Lecourbe, on the 9th, the Austrian army has been obliged to effect this movement. There are, then, no longer any Austrians on the right bank of the Danube, and the French have it in their power to pursue them beyond that river when they shall judge proper.

June 27.

Suchet, lieutenant general, to count Hohenzollern, commanding the Austrian troops at Genoa.

Head-Quarters, Cornigliano, 2d

Mesidor, (June 21) year 8.

General,

I am informed that the English, in contempt of the treaty concluded with the general in chief Massena, are taking away the artillery from the arsenal, and the greatest part of the vessels from the port. Thus an unfortunate people, a stranger, from its weakness, to all our quarrels, finds itself deprived of its dearest hopes. It is in preference of two armies, equally generous, that we permit, general, a nation to be thus spoilt.

I knew that your alliance with the English might be a check on your own generous sentiments. But give to the 7th article of the convention the interpretation on which it merits. I invite you to cede to me, in the course of this day, the port of the Lanterne and that of the Mole. In this manner the orders you have received from the general in chief Melas will

experience no alteration, and it would enable me to prevent the ruin of an unfortunate state. I expect from the Austrian loyalty, and especially from yours, general, that you will answer me in a satisfactory manner.

(Signed)

L. G. SUCHET.

Copy of the answer written by Lieutenant General Suchet by the commandant of the Austrian troops of Genoa.

Head-Quarters, Genoa, June 21.

Lieutenant General,

The English have not touched a canon, I would even oppose force to it. I am to restore them to you. The affair of the port has been terminated at my instance. At this moment, I alone am still the protector of Genoa, and I wish to carry that title along with me.

I have not received the capitulation, nor even the arrangement which you do me the honor to mention: perhaps it is an error. My orders are to deliver the place to you on the 24th, with its artillery, and half of the provisions. I will execute it. As to the remainder, M. de Melas will make what arrangements he pleases: but, above all, it is myself that must be accountable for my conduct to his majesty, in whose name I command here. My garrison, who has no desire to surrender, would never forgive me were I to give up one post before the time. I will, general, to preserve its esteem, and yours also.

Tomorrow at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, I will send an officer to you to conclude the interior arrangements.

I give you my word that you shall have possession of the forts on the 23d, and the city on the 24th.

The English also will leave the port. The admiral assures me of it, and you may rely on my word.

I am incapable of deception; and I will never cause the cannon to be guarded, notwithstanding there is no risk. I have the honor to be, with the highest confidence, Lieutenant general, your very humble and obedient servant.

COMTE DE HOHENZOLLERN.

MILAN, June 17.

Buonaparte, first consul of the French republic, considering that the Cisalpine republic having been acknowledged free by the emperor, and by the greatest part of the powers of Europe, and that it belongs to the loyalty of the French republic conformably to its desire to put an end to the war which deviates the continent, & to proceed to the reorganization of the aforesaid republic decrees,

1. There shall be united at Milan a confederate charged to prepare the organization of republic, and to enact the laws and regulations relative to the different branches of the public administration.

2. The confederate shall be composed of 52 members. A minister extraordinary of the French republic shall reside.

3. The confederate, in its first sitting shall decree its plan of business, and its division into sections.

4. The confederate shall be required to occupy itself with all the projects of urgent regulations, which, shall be demanded of it by extraordinary commission of the government.

ARMY OF THE RHINE.

Telegraphic dispatches from Huninguin June 23 eighth year of the French republic one individual, and divisible, at night.

Moreau, general in chief of the army of the Rhine, to the minister of war.

The right wing of the army has forced the passage of the Danube, on Blenheim and Dillingen. The enemy opposed a lively resistance, but were defeated by our troops, who took 14 pieces of cannon and four stands of colours. Three thousand men besides were made prisoners.

BALTIMORE, August 23.

Arrived, ship Defence capt. Smith, 39 days from Cadiz.

In the Defence came passenger mr. Izard, American Consul for the port of Cadiz. The chat of the town on the arrival of the above gentleman, was, that our commissioners had concluded a treaty with France, and that he was the bearer of the articles! on waiting on him, we learn that his latest advice from Paris were only to the 22d of June, which said the Envoy had embarked on board the Portsmouth, having accomplished the object of their mission. [This we know from later information not to be accurate.] A circumstance which induces him to think the negotiation was favorably progressing was that about a week before sailing, he applied to the French Consul for a passport, but was refused until he should take passage on board an unarmed vessel, on these terms it was rejected. A few days afterwards a passport was delivered to him by the Consul, with permission to

embark on board an armed one; and he observed at the same time, that he hoped the two nations would shortly be friends again.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.

The Board of Health of Baltimore have published an account of the state of that city, whereby it appears that there were 117 persons sick at Fell's Point, on the 22d inst. of whom 12 were dangerously ill.

The number of deaths in Baltimore were on the 21st inst. 10. 22d 10. 23d 17. 24th 11. 25th 8.

On the 25th of August there were 63 persons sick, of which 18 were new cases that had occurred that day.

Letters from Norfolk state that town to be more unhealthy than it has been known since it was settled. Ten persons have died in one day.

The United States schooner Enterprise, lieut. Shaw, has lately taken two French privateers, viz. the schooner l'Aigle, mounting ten guns and 80 men, and the schooner Flambeaux, of twelve guns and 98 men. The Flambeaux engaged the enterprise nearly two glances, when having her foremast shot way, and the enterprise being about to board, the struck her colours. l'Aigle was engaged 15 minutes, and had several men killed and wounded; among the former was the first lieutenant during her; last night, she had captured American property to the amount of 250,000 dollars. The Enterprise in both these actions lost none of her crew.

Ebenezer Saunders, who was convicted of robbing the mail, and imprisoned in the jail of Annapolis lately put a period to his existence by laudanum.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Cape Francois, to his correspondent in this city, dated 30th July.

"An express has just arrived here that Toussaint is in possession of the South, and that Rigaud has gone off in his ship."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Port Republic, to his correspondent here, dated 11th Thermidor, 8th year, (July 30.)

"The war is absolutely at an end between the contending parties, and Rigaud is embarked."

Extract of a letter from port Republican dated August 30, 1800.

"We have just received information, that bears every stamp of authenticity, that the inhabitants of the Southern part seeing the necessity of making terms with the commander in chief, have opened the gates of Aux Gaves to receive his army."

"It is further added, that Rigaud finding himself abandoned, embarked with all his staff on board a small pilot boat schooner from Les Fossés, but where destined is unknown."

"I have just had an interview with the commandant of this town, who assures me that tho' he has not received the official details, the news comes in such a manner, as to merit belief."

Extract of a letter from Curacao, dated 2d August, 1800.

"On Wednesday the 2d ult. an armed force arrived from Guadaloupe, consisting of 2 brigades and a schooner, bringing them about 1500 men, fallen sick, who were sent with the Vengeur's crew, made about 1000 men. To this moment I cannot learn that they have made any other demand than that the government has refused, & has taken measures to repel force, if that should be attempted. The burghers are under arms day and night. Their view is to raise money, but to what amount I do not know. They have landed upon the opposite side of the harbor to the fort some days ago; but I do not learn that they have done any thing towards fortifying themselves. They are yet very quiet, and excellent discipline is observed by the crews."

WASHINGTON, September 8.

We are sorry to inform our Readers that the Yellow Fever rages at Baltimore and Norfolk. The Philadelphia Board of Health have ordered guards to be stationed at the Blue Bell, King's Ferry, where all stages and passengers from thence, are to be examined.—A report prevails of its appearance in New-York. (W. Telegraph.)

BOSTON, August 18.

A gentleman lately from Guadaloupe, says, the French there pretend to have information of the conclusion of the negotiation between the United States and France, and observed, that the government of the latter nation had agreed to pay for all vessels illegally captured, previous to the frigate Insurgent's being taken by the Contellation.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.

"Be greatly cautious of your sliding hearts."

THOMPSON.

Is man, whose nature meant the Female
guard,
Se blind to passion, so to reason dead,
As from his breast all feeling to dislodge,
And plant in virgin hearts the source of
grief?

"Tis then **extinction** I faint of varied woes,
Who blots the joys which focal life attend;
Fee to the fix'd, and to thyself a foe,
Thou nobly thyself, when thou chang'd a friend.

She who the **primrose** path of dalliance
trends,

Whose youthful heart beats high for novel
pleasures,
Who's chief follows where her woe leads,
And fears no evil, because none the means.

Will find that **female honor** is a prize,
Which treacherous lovers covet to destroy,
That all the ratiocin of tears and sighs,
To blast sweet virtue will their force employ.

Be then she guardians of yourselves, ye fair!
Since men thine ambish'd enemies appear
And watch each flutter of your hearts with
care.

Least partial love betray you thro' a tear.

Destitute monster who your peace invades—
Who finiles to injure, and whose heart is
half—

Who mocks remonstrance, and your name de-
grades,

And last consigns you to your own disgrace.

"Tis **Fattery's** hyblean tongue, and syren
charms,

Which oft assails, successfully your hearts—
"Tis **fattery's** magic lure to its arms—
And lays your virtue by its thousand arts.

Fountain of ill's is flatt'r to the fair:

It speaks a language which entraps the
heart—

Its sound captures, but dissipates in air,

And neither truth nor happiness imparts.

2 glittering belles who seek to spread your
fame,

By dissipation's uncontrol'd expense,

Know that all beauty is at b-th-a name,

And fades at once with loss of innocence.

Adorn your minds; be that your chief em-
prise,

Fey moments squander at the mirror's
glance;

And trust the oves, you'll then enjoy,

What wealth nor power would tempt you
to resign.

ANECDOTE.

The charming prattle of the fair sex
has certainly been specially granted them
by nature, as a relief to their confinement
and sedentary occupations. It is unjust,
therefore, and cruel, to censure their pro-
pensity to chat. A learned and ingen-
ious friar lately preaching to a convent
of nuns on Easter day, assured them, that
our Saviour when he arose, appeared first
to a woman, THAT THE NEWS OF HIS RE-
BIRTHRIGHT MIGHT BE THE SOONER
SPREAD ABROAD.

JUST RECEIVED
FROM PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE,
AND NOW OPENED BY
JOHN A. SEITZ,

IN the fine house at the corner of Main and Mill
streets, formerly occupied by Seitz & Lauman,
and lately by Mr. John Jordan jun.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSEMBLY OF
MERCANDIZE,
COMPOSING OF

Dry Goods; Groceries; Hord, Glass,
Queens Ware, Tin Iron, Steel, Nails of all si-
zes, &c. &c.

Also, a comfunt supply of
Salt, Gristings, Nails, Bar-Iron, &c. &c.
Which will be shipped in CASH, and such Coun-
try price as may be offered for full loads.

Those who have accounts with the late firm
of Seitz & Lauman, yet unsettled, are again ad-
vised to come forward and close them, as a delay
may prove very injurious both to the debtor and
creditor.

Lexington, June 3d, 1800.

JOHN A. SEITZ,

In addition to his former importations has received
a general afferment of

MERCHANDISE,

which are a large quantity of

COTTON, of a superior quality,

MADEIRA, }
& WINES,

PORT,

Complete sets of CHINA,

A quantity of coarse MUSLINS,

INDIA NANKEEN,

WHITE ditto,

CALICES,

DIMITIES,

SCARLET CARDINALS,

TAMBORED & JACONET

MUSLINS,

LADIES' POCKET BOOKS,

PATENT SILK HOSE,

RAW & ditto,

COTTON HOSE, &c. &c.

All of which he will sell the most reduced pri-

ces.

Lexington, Sept. 1, 1800.

Macbean & Poyzer,

Are now opening, at their Store, (formerly oc-
cupied by Mr. Robert Barr,) Lexington,
A Handsome assortment of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOKS
AND PATENT MEDICINES,

Which they will sell on the LOWEST terms
for CASH, GINSENG, TOBACCO, of COUN-
TRY LINEN—Consisting of

Muslins, from 2s. to 9s.

Calicos, 3s. to 6s.

Nankings, 9s.

Cotton fluckles, 2s/3 12s.

Woolen.

Black Made and Satin,

Mill, &c. & hand towels,

Flannel & Sheet Wines,

Glauber Salts,

Miner's Salts,

Perfumery,

Snuff,

Copper,

Rubber,

Pepper,

Teas,

Yellow Ochre,

Woolen,

Black Made and Satin,

Mill, &c. & hand towels,

Flannel & Sheet Wines,

Glauber Salts,

Miner's Salts,

Perfumery,

Snuff,

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